1 2 3 4 5 6	BOWMAN AND BROOKE LLP Robert S. Robinson, SBN: 131461 970 West 190th Street, Suite 700 Torrance, California 90502 Tel: (310) 768-3068 Fax: (310) 719-1019 rob.robinson@bowmanandbrooke.com Attorneys for Defendant PERKINS MOTOR TRANSPORT, INC., d/b/a PERKINS SPECIALIZED TRANSPORT	ORTATION		
7 8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
9	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
10	ALPHA ONE TRANSPORTATOR,	CASE NO: 13-cy-2662 JAH NLS		
11	INC., a California corporation, and AMERICAN HEAVY MOVING AND	CASE NU: 15-CV-2002 JAH NLS		
12	RIGGING, INC., a California corporation,	DEFENDANT'S ANSWER TO		
13	Plaintiffs,	COMPLAINT AND COUNTERCLAIMS		
14	V.	COUNTERCLAIMS		
15	PERKINS MOTOR TRANSPORT,	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		
16	INC., d/b/a PERKINS SPECIALIZED TRANSPORTATION, a Minnesota	DEMAND FOR JUNE 1		
17	corporation,			
18	Defendant.			
19				
20	<u>Answer</u>			
21	Defendant Perkins Motor Transport, Inc., d/b/a Perkins Specialized			
22	Transportation ("Perkins") answers Plaintiffs' Complaint as follows:			
23	1. Perkins denies each and every allegation, matter and thing contained in			
24	the Complaint, except as hereinafter admitted, qualified, alleged or otherwise stated.			
25	<u>The Parties</u>			
26		or information sufficient to form a belief		
27	as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 1 of the Complaint.			
28				

- 1 3. Perkins is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief 2 as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 2 of the Complaint.
 - 4. Complaint.

Jurisdiction and Venue

Perkins admits the allegations contained in Paragraph 3 of the

- 5. In response to the allegations contained in Paragraph 4 of the Complaint, Perkins acknowledges that 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) authorize this Court to have jurisdiction over the subject matter of this patent litigation.
- 6. In response to the allegations contained in Paragraph 5 of the Complaint, Perkins denies that the Court has personal jurisdiction over it; admits that it used the "Road Train" trailer in California, but affirmatively states that its use of the "Road Train" trailer was before the '897 patent had issued; denies that it has used the "Road Train" trailer in California since the '897 patent had issued; denies that it conducts "substantial and regular" business in California; and denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 5.
- 7. In response to the allegations contained in paragraph 6 of the Complaint, Perkins acknowledges, if this Court has jurisdiction over it, which it denies, that venue in this District may be proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 but denies that venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

General Allegations

- 8. Perkins lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in paragraph 7 of the Complaint, and on that basis, denies those allegations.
- 9. Perkins denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 8 of the Complaint.
- 10. Perkins denies the allegations in the last sentence of paragraph 9 of the Complaint. Perkins lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations as to the substance of Earl Sutton's thoughts and

when he had them as contained in the remainder of paragraph 9 of the Complaint, and on that basis, denies those allegations.

- 11. Perkins lacks sufficient information as to what Plaintiffs mean by "designed and built" in the first sentence of paragraph 10 of the Complaint, and on that basis, denies those allegations. Perkins lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in the rest of Paragraph 10 of the Complaint, and on that basis, denies those allegations.
- 12. In response to the allegations contained in Paragraph 11 of the Complaint, Perkins acknowledges that Exhibit A was attached to the Complaint and that Exhibit A purports to be a copy of the '897 patent, which was issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") on April 23, 2013. Perkins is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 11, and on that basis, denies those allegations.
- 13. Perkins denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 12 of the Complaint.
- 14. In response to the allegations contained in Paragraph 13 of the Complaint, Perkins admits that it used the "Road Train" trailer within this District, but affirmatively states that its use of the "Road Train" trailer was before the '897 patent had issued.

First Claim of Relief

- 15. In response to the allegations contained in Paragraph 14 of the Complaint, Perkins incorporates its responses to the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 16. Perkins lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in paragraph 15 of the Complaint, and on that basis, denies those allegations.

1	17.	Perkins	denies	the	allegations	contained	in	Paragraph	16	of	the
2	Complaint.										
3	18.	Perkins	denies	the	allegations	contained	in	Paragraph	17	of	the
4	Complaint.										-
5	19.	Perkins	denies	the	allegations	contained	in	Paragraph	18	of	the
6	Complaint.										
7	20.	Perkins	denies	the	allegations	contained	in	Paragraph	19	of	the
8	Complaint.										
9				<u>Re</u>	equest For R	<u>Relief</u>					٠
10	Perkins denies that Plaintiffs are entitled to any judgment or relief, and						d				
11	denies all allegations contained in Plaintiffs' Request for Relief.										
12	Demand for a Jury Trial										
13	Perkins acknowledges Plaintiffs' demand for a jury trial.										
14	<u>AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES</u>										
15	First Affirmative Defense										
16	The Complaint, in whole or in part, fails to state a claim upon which relief										
17	can be granted.										
18	Second Affirmative Defense										
19	Perkins has not infringed the '897 patent.										
20	Third Affirmative Defense										
21	The '897 patent is invalid, unenforceable, and void for failure to comply						ly				
22	with the statutory requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112, 115, and 116						6				
23	for one or more of the following reasons:										
24	a.	The alle	eged inv	entic	ons claimed	in the '89'	7 pa	atent were 1	knov	vn (or
25		used by	others i	n the	e United Star	tes prior to	the	invention t	here	of b	у
26		the pater	nt applic	ant;							
27	b.	The alle	eged inv	entic	ons claimed	in the '897	pat	ent were pa	atent	ed o	or
28		describe	ed in a p	rinte	d publication	n in this or	a fe	oreign coun	try t	efo	re

- the earliest invention date to which the patentee of the '897 patent is entitled;
- c. The alleged inventions claimed in the '897 patent were in public use or on sale in the United States more than one year prior to the date of the earliest application for the patent in the United States;
- d. The inventors abandoned the alleged inventions claimed in the '897 patent prior to filing the earliest application from which the '897 patent issued;
- e. The alleged inventions claimed in the '897 patent were first patented or caused to be patented, or were the subject of an inventor's certificate, by the named inventors or their legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country prior to the date of the earliest application for patent in this country on an application for patent or inventor's certificate filed more than twelve months before the filing of the earliest application in the United States;
- f. The alleged inventions claimed in the '897 patent were described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the named inventors;
- g. The inventors did not invent the subject matter claimed in the '897 patent;
- h. Before the applicants' invention thereof, the inventions were made in this country by another who had not abandoned, suppressed, or concealed them;
- i. The differences between the subject matter sought to be patented in the '897 patent and the prior art would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which such subject matter pertains;

1	j. The specification of the '897 patent does not contain a written			
2	description of the alleged inventions and of the manner or process of			
3	making and using them, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms			
4	as to enable any person skilled in the art to which such subject matter			
5	pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use			
6	the same; and/or			
7	k. The specification of the '897 patent does not conclude with one or			
8	more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the			
9	subject matter which the applicants regarded as their invention.			
10	Fourth Affirmative Defense			
11	The '897 patent is limited in scope and is invalid and void because			
12	additional prior art exists that anticipates or renders obvious the subject matter of			
13	the '897 patent.			
14	Fifth Affirmative Defense			
4.5	The claims of the '897 patent, if given an interpretation sufficiently broad as			
15	The claims of the 657 pavelin, if great the interpretation surface and			
16	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by			
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16	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by			
16 17	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid.			
16 17 18	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense			
16 17 18 19	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs is estopped to assert infringement of the claims of the '897 patent			
16 17 18 19 20	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs is estopped to assert infringement of the claims of the '897 patent by virtue of admissions, amendments, and arguments made to the USPTO during			
16 17 18 19 20 21	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs is estopped to assert infringement of the claims of the '897 patent by virtue of admissions, amendments, and arguments made to the USPTO during the prosecution of the application from which the '897 patent matured, which			
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs is estopped to assert infringement of the claims of the '897 patent by virtue of admissions, amendments, and arguments made to the USPTO during the prosecution of the application from which the '897 patent matured, which admissions, amendments, and arguments were made for the purpose of attempting			
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs is estopped to assert infringement of the claims of the '897 patent by virtue of admissions, amendments, and arguments made to the USPTO during the prosecution of the application from which the '897 patent matured, which admissions, amendments, and arguments were made for the purpose of attempting to distinguish over prior art relied upon by the United States Patent Examiner			
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs is estopped to assert infringement of the claims of the '897 patent by virtue of admissions, amendments, and arguments made to the USPTO during the prosecution of the application from which the '897 patent matured, which admissions, amendments, and arguments were made for the purpose of attempting to distinguish over prior art relied upon by the United States Patent Examiner when rejecting claims so as to thereby secure allowance of such claims.			
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs is estopped to assert infringement of the claims of the '897 patent by virtue of admissions, amendments, and arguments made to the USPTO during the prosecution of the application from which the '897 patent matured, which admissions, amendments, and arguments were made for the purpose of attempting to distinguish over prior art relied upon by the United States Patent Examiner when rejecting claims so as to thereby secure allowance of such claims. Seventh Affirmative Defense			
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	to cover any device manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, or imported by Perkins, or any method practiced by Perkins, are invalid. Sixth Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs is estopped to assert infringement of the claims of the '897 patent by virtue of admissions, amendments, and arguments made to the USPTO during the prosecution of the application from which the '897 patent matured, which admissions, amendments, and arguments were made for the purpose of attempting to distinguish over prior art relied upon by the United States Patent Examiner when rejecting claims so as to thereby secure allowance of such claims. Seventh Affirmative Defense Plaintiffs' claims are barred by the equitable defense of unclean hands.			

1 Ninth Affirmative Defense 2 Plaintiffs' claims are barred by the doctrine of laches because Plaintiffs unreasonably delayed in bringing this action to the prejudice of Perkins. 3 PRAYER FOR RELIEF 4 WHEREFORE, Perkins respectfully requests that this Court: 5 Deny the relief sought by Plaintiffs and dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint 6 a. with prejudice; 7 b. Award Perkins costs and fees incurred in defending this action; and 8 c. Grant Perkins such other relief as the Court may deem just and 9 10 proper. 11 COUNTERCLAIMS Defendant and Counterclaimant, Perkins Motor Transport, Inc., d/b/a 12 Perkins Specialized Transportation ("Perkins"), for its counterclaims against 13 Plaintiffs Alpha One Transportator, Inc., and American Heavy Moving and 14 Rigging, Inc. ("Plaintiffs"), alleges as follows: 15 These counterclaims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 16 1. U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. Subject matter jurisdiction is conferred in this Court 17 under 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a). There is a justifiable controversy concerning the 18 validity, enforceability and infringement of the '897 patent, as set forth in the 19 Complaint and in the Answer to which these Counterclaims are appended. 20 Perkins is a Minnesota corporation with its principal place of business 21 at 1800 Riverview Drive, Northfield, Minnesota. 22 Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs are California corporations. 3. 23 Upon information and belief, Plaintiff Alpha One Transportator, Inc., 24 is the assignee of the '897 patent. 25 Counterclaim I 26 (For Declaration of Invalidity of the '897 patent) 27 28

- 5. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 4 are incorporated herein by reference as if fully restated here.
- 6. The '897 patent is invalid, unenforceable and void for failure to comply with the statutory requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112, 115, and 116 for one or more of the reasons set forth in the Affirmative Defenses of the Answer to which these Counterclaims are appended.

Counterclaim II

(Declaration of Non-Infringement of the '897 patent)

- 7. The allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 6 are incorporated herein by reference as if fully restated here.
- 8. Perkins has not infringed, and is not now directly or indirectly infringing any valid claim of the '897 patent.
- 9. Plaintiffs are estopped to assert that any claim of the '897 patent is entitled to an interpretation of sufficient scope to cover the manufacture, use, sale, or offering for sale or importation of any of Perkins's devices by virtue of admissions, amendments, and arguments made to the USPTO during prosecution of the application from which the '897 patent issued.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Perkins prays for judgment against Plaintiffs on Perkins's counterclaims as follows:

- a. A declaratory judgment that the '897 patent is invalid, unenforceable and void in law;
- b. A declaratory judgment that Perkins has not directly or indirectly infringed the '897 patent;
- c. An order permanently enjoining and restraining Plaintiffs from further charges of infringement or acts of enforcement based on the '897 patent against Perkins, its representatives, agents and customers, both present and prospective;

1	d.	An order finding	g that I	Plaintiffs' allegations were not supported by
2		fact, as required	by Fede	eral Rule of Civil Procedure 11, and awarding
3		appropriate sanc	tions ag	ainst Plaintiffs and in favor of Perkins;
4	e.	An order finding	this to	be an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285
5		and awarding Pe	erkins it	ts attorneys' fees incurred in connection with
6		this litigation; ar	nd	
7	f.	Such other and	furthe	r relief as this Court may deem just and
8		equitable.		
9		<u>DEM</u>	AND F	OR A JURY TRIAL
10	Perk	ins hereby demand	ls a trial	l by jury of all issues so triable.
11				
12	Dated: De	cember 23, 2013		BOWMAN AND BROOKE LLP
13				
14			Ву	s/Robert S. Robinson
15			•	Robert S. Robinson
16				Attorneys for Defendant Perkins Motor Transport, Inc., d/b/a Perkins Specialized
17				Transportation Transportation
18				rob.robinson@bowmanandbrooke.com
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing document has been served on December 23, 2013 to all counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic service via the Court's CM/ECF system per Civ. L.R. 5.4(d). Any other counsel of record will be served by electronic mail, facsimile, and/or overnight delivery.

BOWMAN AND BROOKE LLP

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